

LESSON NOTES

Beginner #149

Creepy Crawly Tokyo Conference

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KANJI

1. 夏子: 今日は何でこんなに電車がこんでいるの？
2. よし: ああそうだ。今日東京ドームでイベントがある。
3. 夏子: 何のイベント？
4. よし: ああ、なんだっけ？あの、虫を集めること。ああ、思い出せない！
5. 夏子: 虫を集めること？
6. よし: そう。虫を集める人が東京ドームに集まるイベント。
7. 夏子: 虫を集める人が東京ドームに集まる？
8. よし: 何て言うんだっけ？わかるでしょ。ほら、あれ、あれ。
9. 他人: 昆虫採集でしょう。
10. よし: あ、そうだ。すいません。ありがとうございます。

KANA

1. なつこ: きょうはなんでこんなにでんしゃがこんでいるの？
2. よし: ああそうだ。きょうとうきょうドームでイベントがある。
3. なつこ: なんのイベント？
4. よし: ああ、なんだっけ？あの、むしをあつめること。ああ、おもいだせない！

CONT'D OVER

5. なつこ: むしをあつめること？
6. よし: そう。むしをあつめるひとがとうきょうドームにあつまるイベント。
7. なつこ: むしをあつめるひとがとうきょうドームにあつまる？
8. よし: なんていうんだっけ？わかるでしょ。ほら、あれ、あれ。
9. たにん: こんちゅうさいしゅうでしょう。
10. よし: あ、そうだ。すいません。ありがとうございます。

ROMANIZATION

1. NATSUKO: Kyō wa nan de konna ni densha ga konde iru no?
2. YOSHI: Ā sō da. Kyō Tōkyō dōmu de ibento ga aru.
3. NATSUKO: Nan no ibento?
4. YOSHI: Ā, nan da kke? Ano, mushi o atsumeru koto. Ā, omoidasenai!
5. NATSUKO: Mushi o atsumeru koto?
6. YOSHI: Sō. Mushi o atsumeru hito ga Tōkyō dōmu ni atsumaru ibento.
7. NATSUKO: Mushi o atsumeru hito ga Tōkyō dōmu ni atsumaru?
8. YOSHI: Nan tte iu n da kke? Waku deshō. Hora, are, are.

CONT'D OVER

9. TANIN: Konchūsaishū deshō.
10. YOSHI: A, sō da. Sumimasen. Arigatō gozaimasu.

ENGLISH

1. NATSUKO: Why is the train so packed today?
2. YOSHI: Oh, right! There is an event at the Tokyo Dome today.
3. NATSUKO: What kind of event is it?
4. YOSHI: Oh, what is it? Well, something like bug collecting. I can't remember.
5. NATSUKO: Bug collecting?
6. YOSHI: Yes, an event where people who collect bugs gather together at the Tokyo Dome.
7. NATSUKO: People who collect bugs will gather at the Tokyo dome?
8. YOSHI: What's it called again? You know, right? Look! That, that.
9. STRANGER: That's insect collecting, right?
10. YOSHI: Oh, that's right. Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
東京ドーム	とうきょうドーム	Tōkyō Dōmu	Tokyo Dome

イベント	イベント	ibento	event
虫	むし	mushi	insect
集める	あつめる	atsumeru	to gather
集まる	あつまる	atsumaru	to gather; [class 1 verb]
昆虫採集	こんちゅうさいしゅう	konchūsaishū	insect collecting
昆虫	こんちゅう	konchū	insect
採集	さいしゅう	saishū	collecting

SAMPLE SENTENCES

集まってください。

Atsumatte kudasai.

Gather round.

GRAMMAR

Today's lesson continues on with transitive verbs, "*tadoshi*," and intransitive verbs, "*jidoshi*." In Japanese, verbs can be divided into two categories: intransitive and transitive. The difference between these two types is that transitive verbs require a direct object to create a proper sentence, while intransitive verbs do not require one. Below is a detailed explanation of the difference between the two types of verbs. In Japanese, the key to deciphering which is which can be found in the particles used in the sentences. The following sentence taken from today's lesson was designed to point out the difference.

虫を集める人が集まる。

Mushi o atsumeru hito ga atsumaru.

People, who collect bugs, will gather.

Notice the transitive verb is paired with the object marker *o* and a direct object, while the intransitive verb is paired with a subject and the particle "*ga*." In the sentence "People will gather," there is no transfer of action to or on a direct object. The transitive verb, describing the subject, is intentionally inserted into the sentence to display the difference between the transitive and intransitive verbs.

A good mnemonic device for remembering the difference between the two is that in sentences with transitive verbs the flow of action transfers from the subject to or on something. In Japanese, the direct object is marked by the direct object marker *o*, so sentences with transitive verbs tend to have the following pattern: Subject Object (marked by *o*) Verb. Sentences in which intransitive verbs are found tend to resemble the following pattern: Subject (topic marker *wa/ga*) Verb.

In Japanese, there are many pairs of transitive and intransitive verbs which share the same *kanji* character. While the *kanji* character is the same, what follows varies. Please see the following list for a few examples:

Transitive	<i>Rōmaji</i>	Meaning	Intransitive	<i>Rōmaji</i>	Meaning
集める	<i>atsumeru</i>	to collect/ gather	集まる	<i>atsumaru</i>	to gather
決める	<i>kimeru</i>	to decide	決まる	<i>kimaru</i>	to be decided
止める	<i>tomeru</i>	to stop	止まる	<i>tomaru</i>	to come to a stop
育てる	<i>sodateru</i>	to raise	育つ	<i>sodatsu</i>	to grow
開ける	<i>akeru</i>	to open	開く	<i>aku</i>	open up

A transitive verb is incomplete without a direct object, while an intransitive verb doesn't take a direct object. "The player threw" is incomplete without a direct object. "The player threw the ball" is a complete sentence. In the sentence "Lighting struck," the verb struck is intransitive as there is no receiver of the action, while in the sentence "Lighting struck the house," it is transitive as the action is transferred to the house.